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"In fact, in the past many La Follette candidates have proved to be the

The Socialist movement in upon its own feet, and it has the enemy doesn't like about us undertakings necessary to its providing the motive power for the

This is just what the movement First it started out with one or two of Socialism to a few. The sacrifice, personal sacrifice and help more messengers to the people. forms it, if it is in his power.

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# ACROSS THE POND

**POLAND**—The dawn of a New Year and another attempt to despoil Poland. An outrageous bill is now being considered by the duma by which a large portion of Polish territory will be included in Russia. Such petty acts of tyranny cannot break the spirit of the Polish nation. Poland has fought long for her independence, and will never surrender. Her men have been tortured and her women and children vilely treated by the savage soldiery of their oppressor. Fight on, Poland! Your cause is just! Wrong cannot ever rule, and the glorious day of your independence will surely come.

The trial of 67 members of the Polish Socialist party has just been concluded at Warsaw, and has caused great excitement. Ten of the prisoners were acquitted, 25 were condemned to "simple deportation," 32 to the Katorga as follows: 4 persons to, respectively, 20, 17, 15 and 11 years, 8 to 12 years, 4 to 10 years, 3 to 8 years, 2 to 6 years, 2 to 5 years, 5 to 4 years, and 3 to 2-3 years, making a total of 279 years at Katorga, not to speak of the deportations.

The trial took place behind closed doors, and only a few superficial details have reached the public—as, for instance, that the public prosecutor spoke for seven hours, that the speeches for the defence lasted two days, etc. The whole of the proceedings lasted ten days, and would have taken much longer if the trial had been in public. It was for the most part a question of offences committed long ago—in the time of the revolution, in which the Polish Socialist party played a very important part.

**FRANCE**—A great meeting was held on December 28 at the Hotel des Servants, Paris, to protest against the imprisonment of the members of the second duma. A letter was read from George Plekhanoff expressing the hope that those who were able to defend the prisoner of the Devil's Island would also be able to defend the condemned members of the second duma. About 2,000 persons were present. Perfect order was maintained in spite of the strong force of police posted at the entrance and in the neighboring streets.

On December 29 the Socialists in the chamber made another attempt to get the government to intervene in favor of the railway men discharged in connection with the strike, and to procure their reinstatement. M. Augagneur, minister of public works, replied that the government had no power to force the companies to reinstate their employees, and that though the former minister of public works, M. Charles Dumont, expressed the contrary opinion, the vote resulted in a majority of 172 against the Socialist motion. The announcement was received with cries of "It is not finished! We shall begin again!" on the extreme left.

**GERMANY**—The municipal elections in Wuertemberg are now finished, and have resulted in splendid successes for our party. In Wuertemberg one-third of the municipalities is elected every two years. In 1909 the Social-Democrats secured 110 seats, of which 82 were gains. This year the net gain was 10 seats.

**ITALY**—The circulation of "Avanti!" has increased to more than double since its recent removal to Milan, and is now 40,000 to 45,000. It has gained readers by its attitude on the war, as it is the only Italian paper to take up that line; but, on the other hand, it has as its director, comrade Treves, told Jean Longuet last week, lost many advertisements. "But do not be afraid," concluded Treves, "that will not make us modify in the least bit our attitude as loyal soldiers of the International—Justice, London."

**Hits Private Detectives.**—The highest court in Switzerland has declared that some of the contracts entered into with private detective agencies were "contrary to good morals." The tribunal federal recently rendered a decision that will put many of the agencies out of business. While in session at Lausanne the court tried an appeal case, and by its decision created a precedent in Switzerland. A wealthy Genevese woman had entered into a contract with a private detective agency to secure evidence for her, and on receiving a bill for \$700 refused to pay it. The court rendered a verdict in her favor on the grounds that the "contract was contrary to good morals."

**Eighteen Girls Drowned.**—Eighteen girls were drowned last week in the River Aluta, in Transylvania, while bathing at midnight, in accordance with an old-time belief that they would thus get husbands before the end of the year. The current was too rapid for bathing. Two girls only were saved.

**Three penny Doctor.**—There are few more popular men in Homerton, England, than Dr. Selley, generally known as the "three penny doctor," because he attends poor patients for that fee, and the whole neighborhood turned out recently to see him married.

**Ex-Royalty's Debts.**—The financial committee at Lisbon is revising the indebtedness of the ex-royal family of Portugal to the people of that country, and estimate that it will not exceed \$4,500,000.

**An Austrian Law.**—A woman in Vienna has been sent to prison for three months for speaking disrespectfully of Maria Theresa, who has been dead for 121 years. In Austrian law, royalty is protected from criticism, written or spoken, for 200 years after death.

A rich man of New York left his fortune to his lawyer. He chose the simple way.—Los Angeles Tribune.

not so much for profit as to save money to producer and consumer. But it can't do it because the cities of Wisconsin are not run by the people who live in them but by the little men in Madison. Five hundred dollars for a two year term is not much of a salary. But when we consider what these people have done to the workers of Wisconsin and are doing to them even now, then it seems that we have paid a terrible price for little things.

**Are the Farmers to Blame?**  
It has been said that the state of Wisconsin is run by the farmers. This is not true. It appears more that the state has been a private game preserve owned by corporations, in which state officials acted as head game keepers, assemblymen as redrivers and the farmers as game.

The powers of government have been used to further the interests of the exploiting class. The men elected to serve the people—all the people—squandered the natural resources like drunken sailors, with

never a thought for tomorrow. They robbed the commonwealth to pile up private fortunes. They laid heavy burdens on the backs of the toilers that a few might have luxury and leisure.

For all this we can not blame the farmer. He didn't know any better. Without organization, without voice or press he became the easy tool of those who owned press and politician. The farmer does not advertise and the press is controlled by the advertisers. Many, many, newspapers are owned outright by the corporation. Popularity is a newspaper product. Statesmen are newspaper made. Let the papers be silent about a certain "peerless leader" and he will be dead as a door nail in no time. What we call public opinion is manufactured like tin horns and baby rattles. It is manufactured to order for the people who pay the bill. The farmers didn't pay the bill. The corporations did. And while the paper made judges and statesmen amused the crowd by fighting the civil war over, or by alternately waving old glory and the bloody shirt to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia" the corporations went through the pockets of the people and walked away with the plunder. But we still have the jungle.



(From the mural decoration "Labor," by C. S. Pierce, in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.)

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Samuel W. Ball in the Chicago Daily Socialist, February 15, 1911.

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Editor   Associate

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Every Saturday

The Herald is Not Responsible for Opinions of its Contributors.

# A Lively Page from the Congressional Record

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—Complete returns of the general elections make it almost certain that the Socialists will have more than 100 seats in the next Reichstag, the number which they predicted they would win during the campaign.

The Socialists won 64 seats and it is conceded that they will capture that number in the re-electing. Herr Liebknecht, the most radical Socialist in Germany, stands an excellent chance of being elected to represent Potsdam, the emperor's summer residence town. The Socialists gains were the heaviest in the urban constituencies.

The result of the election was a great disappointment to the emperor.

The Daily Times-Star of Schenectady, N. Y. which city recently elected a Socialist mayor, has appealed to the Milwaukee Press club to find for it a live and energetic newspaperman to become political writer. Familiarity of Milwaukee newspapermen with Socialist affairs has induced the Schenectady paper to look to Milwaukee for material.

The laborers clasp hands around the world. From Auckland, New Zealand, comes a pretty little Christmas and New Year greeting card to the Social-Democratic Herald from the staff of the New Zealand Voice of Labor.

"I must say that The Herald is getting better right along. I see some papers, like the one used to wrap up dinners in, but never read it."—George, Caulfield, Cleveland, Ohio.

**SAME IN OTHER STATES.**

[TO THE EDITOR:] I read with delight Comrade Ameringer's article, headed "Wild and Woolly Wisconsin." Now the conditions described fit just as well to the exploited, timber-robbled cut-over lands of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Idaho, etc., which are now being sold by land sharks on the installment plan in 10 and 20 acre tracts to thousands of wage-slaves, victims of factory slavery. I bought myself 10 acres in the south and after making my first monthly payments, I must keep up the pay on the balance or lose the first payments.

CHAS. A. HARTUNG,  
Chicago.

**From National Headquarters**

By a recent referendum in Nevada, J. E. Taylor, Reno, was elected state secretary.

By a recent referendum in Arizona, W. S. Bradford, Phoenix, was elected state secretary, and J. N. Morrison, Benson, Ariz., was re-elected a member of the national committee.

Labor is ever an imprisoned god, writhing unconsciously to escape out of Mammonism.—Carlyle.

## A Permanent Feature! BARGAINS IN BOOKS

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From The Congressional Record of January 13, we take the following extracts from debate in which Congressman Berger took part. The bill for the District of Columbia appropriations was up and the house had resolved itself into a committee of the whole. The schedule of wages had been reached and considerable debate resulted during which Mr. Burleson, replying to an objection that less than living wages were being offered for some kinds of employment said that he believed that "the people should support the government and not the government the people," and that "the government ought not to give any compensation in excess of what the service is actually worth." And he continued, "It is true, that \$50 (the proposed pay per month for a messenger) is a very low compensation, but I will say to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Cooper) that if the government can secure that service for \$50 and other people who require similar service can get the same service for \$50, the government ought not to pay in excess of \$50."

Mr. Berger—Now, Mr. Chairman, I am glad that I finally got the position of the Democratic party on the wage question; very glad, indeed. In other words, you Democrats want the government to do as badly, or even worse, if possible, than the private employer does. You know wages are fixed nowadays in the open market and not by the best employer, but by the one who is paying the lowest wages. And that is what you are trying to do. Fifty dollars a month in the city of Washington is not a living wage.

Mr. Taylor of Ohio—Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The Chairman—Will the gentleman from Wisconsin yield to the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. Berger—With pleasure.

Mr. Taylor of Ohio—There are several other items in the bill under consideration where men and women receive considerably less than \$50 a month, and I agree with the gentleman that it is no wage.

Mr. Berger—Then it is a disgrace to the government, simply a disgrace. I want to say that in the city of Milwaukee, where I happened to be an Alderman, we passed an ordinance that no man working for the city, no matter in what capacity, should receive less than \$2 a day for eight hours' work. Two dollars per day is the minimum wage for the lowest kind of labor. Two dollars a day, no matter what color the man is, whether white or black, I do not know whether we have any yellow men there. They are most of them "red."

I have been told that these messengers are usually colored. That does not make any difference. A colored man has red blood in his veins, and if you employ a colored man, you ought to pay him wages as you pay to a white man. Mr. Chairman, may I offer an amendment now?

The Chairman—The chair will state that the gentleman has offered a pro forma amendment to strike out the last two words. The gentleman can withdraw that amendment and offer another.

Mr. Berger—I will withdraw my pro forma amendment.

The Chairman—There be no objection to the pro forma amendment be considered as withdrawn.

Mr. Berger—Of course, you can vote me down. You can also rule me out on a point of order. You have the majority on the Democratic side. You can now, if you want to, state your position on the wage question. My amendment is to make this wage \$900 instead of \$600.

Mr. Burleson—I make the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman—The gentleman from Wisconsin offers an amendment, which the clerk will report. Will the gentleman state the line and page?

Mr. Berger—In line 16, page 6. Then there is another place in line 20, page 6.

Mr. Burleson—I make the point of order that the gentleman can only offer one amendment at a time.

Mr. Berger—Then one at a time—line 16, page 6, first.

The Chairman—The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Berger) offers an amendment, which the clerk will report.

The clerk read as follows:

Page 6, line 16, strike out the words "six hundred" and insert in lieu thereof the words "nine hundred."

Mr. Mann—The proper form is to strike out "six" and insert "nine."

Mr. Burleson—I will reserve a point of order.

Mr. Berger—I believe \$900 is about the minimum wage on which a man who has a family can live even half decently in the city of Washington. I am quite certain that the gentleman from Texas or myself would not like to live on \$900 in this city.

Mr. Burleson—It is a little strange that gentlemen on the other side of the chamber, after being in control of this body for 10 years, should suddenly become aroused to the fact that the laboring people are paid too little. When you were in control of the government, why did you not increase their wages?

Mr. Berger—The party which I represent was not in control.

Mr. Burleson—Why did you not offer an amendment to last year's bill, or that of the year before, to increase this item? It has been carried in the bill substantially as it is now for years and years, and yet on the eve of an election gentlemen on the other side, who have had for so long the wages of labor, suddenly become aroused to the necessity for increasing the compensation of these laborers.

## Talks with Workingmen

### What Do You Receive from Elections?

By Robert Hunter  
(Written for The Herald.)

Mr. Old Party Man, did your party win last election? And if your party did win, what benefit did YOU expect and what benefit did you get?

A man gets what he votes for whether he wants it or not, and if you voted for the system under which you are now living, poverty will be your portion.

Both the Republican and Democratic tickets stand for the system under which you are living. And if you voted for either of these party tickets, poverty will be your reward. Because, the present system is so arranged that a few excessively rich men own and control the money of this country, and the control of the money gives them absolute power over the nation's industries. These few rich capitalists use this power to hold up and rob every worker of at least four-fifths of the wealth which he daily creates. Governmental statistics sustain this statement. The only difference between a workingman and a capitalist is this—the capitalist gets the ice in summer, the workingman gets his ice in winter; the capitalist gets the heat in winter, the worker gets his in summer. The capitalist goes to the mountains or seashore, the worker stays at home in the city tenements or on the ungrateful farm lands.

The capitalist gets the rump roast, the worker gets his way down in the shank.

The capitalists live in fine homes built by the workers; the workers live in unhealthy shacks owned by the shirkers.

The capitalists wear good clothes, the workers wear shoddy clothes.

The capitalists have plenty; the workers get a bare living.

How is it that those who make everything have next to nothing, while those who don't make anything have everything?

The capitalists are not to blame for this; the workers are to blame. The workers, through their votes, put the power into the hands of the capitalists; and they use this power for the benefit of their class, and against the interest of the working class, which is the people. That is what the system is for. It is organized to enable the capitalist to legally (so called) exploit or rob the people. And the capitalists are playing their part of the game in first class manner.

If the workers should turn out of office one set of capitalists and elect another set, who will keep the same capitalist system in working order—this would not keep the workers or their families.

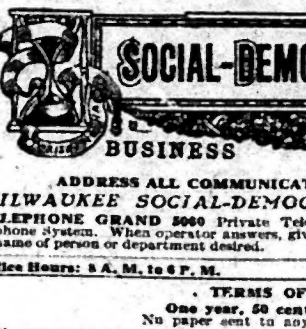
You get what you vote for every time, remember that!

If you vote for a capitalist party, you vote for capitalist system, which system means cold, hunger, starvation, illness and poverty for you and yours.

To change this system and unjust state of affairs is the mission of the Socialist movement. And to bring this change about, we call on every worker to join the party of his class, the Socialist party, and warring from the capitalist class, the powers of government and use them for the benefit of the useful members of society, the workers. And to this end that each worker shall receive the full product of his toil—that every healthy man shall have a chance to work, that the hours of labor shall be made shorter, that every child shall go to school; and that every man or woman in old age shall receive a pension, as they now do in New Zealand.

Workers, unite in the Socialist movement, the party of your class, that is fighting your battles the world over. Don't throw away your votes by helping your enemies to rob you more and more.

Bring your strength, both morally and physically to the party of your class. Work with it, vote with it, take part in its meetings. Make it your party, increase its power. You can capture cities, states, and even the national government; for you outnumber the capitalists twenty to one. Then the workers will make laws in the interest of all the people. The interest of the few will not then prevail, as they do at present, and as they will continue to do, so long as the workers vote the old party tickets.



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government to pay any man a wage of \$240 a year. I believe we ought to be ashamed to have it go out to the country at large that that is the fact. I believe in economy, but you better save in other places. This is simply an outrageous wage. Of course you can get men to do the work for that wage. I suppose there are some poor negroes out of work who would work for 50 cents a day.

Mr. Dies—May I interrupt the gentleman?

Mr. Berger—Certainly.

Mr. Dies—In view of the gentleman's declaration in favor of economy, I want to ask him if it is not true that during the debate on the Sherwood pension bill he was asked if he did not vote for the Sulloway bill, and he said he did, and if he did not vote for the Sherwood bill, and he said he did?

Mr. Berger—I did not have the opportunity to vote for both.

Mr. Dies—And did not the gentleman say, "If you will bring in a bill to pension the negroes of the country, I will vote for that?" Did not the gentleman make that statement?

Mr. Berger—Mr. Chairman, I would vote for a bill to pension the old negroes of the country. In fact, I have introduced a bill in this house to pension every negro and every white man at the age of 60 years. I am willing to pension every honest workingman, black or white.

Mr. Dies—If everybody is to draw a pension, who will pay the pensions.

Mr. Berger—The old working people who will get the pensions will have paid for them during the time they have worked, will have paid for the pensions many times over before they get them. I will explain to the gentleman from Texas how that is. Every workingman in this country, while he is working, produces about \$1,500 worth of product annually. He gets a wage of about \$476 a year. The rest goes to the capitalist class as a whole. The pensions should be paid from the surplus value the capitalist class is getting.

Mr. Dies—Will not the gentleman's proposition answer the old question of the man lifting himself out of the mire by his own boot straps?

Mr. Berger—Not at all. Of course I understand that lawyers do not do any productive work, but they get a great deal of money out of this surplus value created by the working class.

Mr. Burleson—Does the gentleman from Wisconsin know how long this laborer works each day?

Mr. Berger—I do not.

Mr. Burleson—Does the gentleman know whether he works one hour, two hours, three hours, or four hours a day?

Mr. Berger—I do not; but I want him paid accordingly. If a laborer does not work, he ought not to get any pay, but when he works he ought to get a decent wage. If you fix the rate of wages by the day it is very easy to figure out what is due to him for one hour or four hours. I do not want any man to work for \$240 a year.

The debate was continued to a later session.

**GREETS GERMAN SOCIALISTS**

Congressman Berger has sent a cable of congratulations to the victorious German Socialists. In his cable Berger refers to the Kaiser's request from patriotic Germans for a nice birthday present on election day, and his characterization of Socialists as "the mob without a fatherland." Berger's cable was sent to the Berlin Vorwaerts, the German Socialists daily, and reads:

"To the mob without a fatherland! We send our best wishes for the emancipation of the people. That election was an historic birthday present. America's proletariat admires you."

"VICTOR L. BERGER."

"The test of popular prosperity and the public welfare is plain. It is the condition of the body of the people. What is their life, and how do they live?"



**The Builders' Column**

By A. W. Mance

## Watch the Struggle for Control of Milwaukee

Get into the 1912 Campaign at Once. Now is the Time to Educate the Voters

**DEAR COMRADE:**—The campaign of 1912 is about to break upon us. Live Socialist organizations everywhere are already scanning the national and local fields to see what can be done to bring the truth of the Socialist position before the people.

The work if done at all, must be done either through speakers at public meetings or by literature distribution, or by both methods.

Your local will want Socialist propaganda and educational literature and literature for free distribution for the campaign of 1912.

**WHAT IS THERE IN THE NATURE OF SOCIALIST LITERATURE THAT IS AS LIKELY TO BE READ AND PROVE SO EFFECTIVE AS THE MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD?**

**SOCIALISTS IN ACTION.**

The Milwaukee Leader is now here to earn for the interest of our local movement. In the future you will spare neither labor or expense to make the Herald the very best possible Socialist propaganda and educational literature you can obtain. If you are planning for a vigorous, constructive educational campaign, you can not start it better than by pushing the circulation of the Social-Democratic Herald in your community.

**REMEMBER—WHERE THE HERALD GOES SOCIALISM AND SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION GROWS.**

WE, in Milwaukee realize that we can not go far on the road to Socialism until the masses in other parts of the country are ready to go with us. The Herald is now published for the purpose of assisting you to Milwaukeee your community.

**WHILE THEY LAST.**

We have about 800 copies of the History of the Milwaukee Campaigns and Victories left. While they last you may have one for sending \$1.25 for four yearly subscriptions for the Social-Democratic Herald.

**GET HISTORY FOR YOUR LIBRARY.**

Socialists in every town should secure one and present it to the public library so that it will be preserved for future generations. Many have secured the required number of subscribers and directed the History to be sent to their town library. What do you think of the proposition?

**WE WILL HOLD MILWAUKEE.**

The campaign for the control of Milwaukee is about to begin. It is going to be a struggle worth watching. You and your friends can get a hill top view of it by subscribing to the Social-Democratic Herald.

We can send you the Herald in bundles for 75 cents per hundred, \$5.00 per 1,000 for free distribution. It makes great campaign literature.

**SPECIAL NOTICE TO HERALD READERS.**

BROADSIDES, the three hundred-page book of fifty selected editorials by Victor L. Berger, will be ready to mail to all who are entitled to it, as a premium for selling five Leader subscription cards, about February 10.

The pages are all printed and are now going to the book bindery for the finishing touches.

The names of all persons who are entitled to a copy are duly recorded and the book will be mailed just as soon as it can be bound.

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The retail price of Broadside will be \$1.50 postpaid.

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